Good Advi

If you worry when there's
You but make the trouble double—
Do not fret.
Bear up bravely, don't cry, baby,
And remember that you may be
Happy yet.
Sing the blithest songs you know of,
and await a better throw of
Fortune's dice.
Hard it may be to be merry.
But you'll own that this is very
Good advice!

—*Somerville Journal.*

The Manure Heap.

This is a good time as any to commence the process of manure-making. It should be considered that a very large part of the elements of fertility that have been removed from the soil by the crops of grain, hay and other food crops consumed by the animals of the farm, reappear in the liquid and and solid excrements. The making of domestic manure consists mainly in procuring these elements of fertility and restoring them to the soil whence they were removed by the crops.

The growing of food crops, the saving of their manure and restoring it to the soil, is a beautiful illustration of the law of compensation and restitution. An individual particle of phosphoric acid, lime or potash may possibly make the circuit from the soil, through the grain, into the living animal tissue, thence to the manure heap and back again to the soil dozens of times in the course of a farmer's cultivation of a grain farm. First it is in the soil, a particle of inert matter; next it is organized into the constitution of the grain; then becoming a part of the living bone, muscle or other tissue, or passing through unappropriated; then into the urine and droppings. Now if these excrements be carefully saved and placed on the soil, and the latter be prevented from undue waste of the store of elements of fertility still remaining, the process of exhaustion of the land must be comparatively slow. It is the duty of the farmer not only to save, in the form of manure, what has been removed from the soil, but to add to this recovered portion additional supplies of these elements from other sources, both from the deep recesses of the soil itself, and from sources outside the farm, as well as by the cultivation of such crops as have the power to gather nitrogen from the atmosphere, thus building up the soil and increasing its productiveness. In these few words we have stated the theory of restoring, maintaining and increasing the fertility of the soil.

Everything that has grown upon the soil, and everything that has once formed any part of the animal body or has been excreted from the body, is more or less valuable as a manure. All vegetables and animal garbage, that accumulates about the farm buildings, stables, wood-pile, smoke-house, fowl-house, fence corners, and leaves from the forest near by, not to mention cotton seed, should be considered as containing the circulating medium by means of which the various operations of growing crops, growing and fattening animals, the production of milk, etc., are carried on.

After saving all these materials, resort should be made to commercial fertilizers. The latter contains nothing of value to the soil that is not found in the materials we have named. A good, complete commercial fertilizer may be considered as stable manure *boiled down*, containing as it does the very same fertilizing elements, without the excess of sand, clay and water that is always present, more or less, in ordinary stable manure. Many persons are of the opinion that the use of commercial fertilizers is an unprofitable and unwise innovation. We do not propose to discuss the general proposition—"Do commercial fertilizers pay the farmer?" It is no doubt true that some farmers fail to find any substantial profit in the use of them; and it is also true that the most skillful are sometimes imposed upon, and they themselves are at fault. But the most convincing proof of the utility of commercial fertilizers is the continued and annually increasing consumption of them. This continued reliance upon them must be the result of a profitable experience. We will add that those farmers who succeeded without fertilizers owe their success not to that fact, but to the exercise of skill, economy and industry in all the departments of farm operations. They would probably be even more successful if they would make a judicious use of commercial or concentrated chemical fertilizer.—*Southern Cultivator.*

Laughter as a Health Promoter.

In his "Problem of Health," Dr. Greene says that there is not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minute blood vessels of the human body that does not feel some wavelet from the convulsions occasioned by good hearty laughter. The life principle of the central man is shaken to its innermost depths, sending new tides of life and strength to the surface, thus materially tending to insure good health to the persons who indulge therein. The blood moves more rapidly, and conveys a different impressions to all the organs of the body, as it visits them on that particular mystic journey when the man is laughing, from what it does at other times. For this reason every good hearty laugh in which a person indulges tends to lengthen his life, conveying as it does, new and distinct stimulous to the vital forces.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by Kluttz & Co.

3:1y.

An Old Buffalo Hunt.

A BUFFALO HUNTER TELLS OF HIS LAST GREAT HUNT.

The Hon. C. J. Jones, the veteran buffalo hunter of America, recently passed through Denver on his way to his home in Garden City, Kansas, from Ogden, Utah, where he recently sold a one-half interest in his buffalo herd in Kansas. He is the gentleman who originated the idea of raising the buffalo for demestic purposes.

In an interview he gave the following interesting story regarding his early days as a hunter and his pet hobby of domesticating this now almost extinct race of bovines:

"I began hunting the buffalo in 1871 at fifty cents apiece. All I did was to shoot them down for a company, which would take the hides to Hayes City and Fort Wallace and sell them. They would split the hide down the belly, cutting the legs a little distance down. Then they cut the neck and slipped it back a little. Taking a loop in a rope, they would hitch one team of horses to the hide and one to the horns and whip the hide off in less time than it takes to tell it.

"I have often killed from forty to sixty buffalo right in their tracks. I figured out a plan of my own to corral them on the prairie. I made an effort te get in front of the herd when they were travelling so that they would come within twenty yards of me in passing by. I then shot the leader through the head and dropped her dead in her tracks. The leader was generally a cow. The old bulls were lazy and generally lagged behind. The herd would fall back in the direction from which they came about one hundred yards, stopping to turn around and look for danger. In a few minutes one of the cows led out to go around on one side of the other, and then I could drop her as I did the first. They would again fall back a short distance and huddle up together closely.

"After a short pause another cow might undertake to go around on the other side and invariably meet the same fate as the other two. The herd after this was sure to form in a very close group upon the ground where they halted after the first shot. Buffalo retrace their steps only a short distance.

"Now they had trouble on three sides and on their back track. I was free to shoot down as many as I wanted, provided I did not shoot too rapidly and alarm them. Whenever one attempted to lead away I made sure to kill it, and this taught the others that it was sure death to the leaders.

"To be sure, it was cruel, but I could hear the crack of guns on every hand, and I thought I would have my share.

"I began to realize that these animals would soon become extinct, and I turned my attention to saving the remnant. I began to save the young to atone for my slaughter. In 1884 I began to gather up calves. It was very difficult to raise them. At first I lost fifty per cent., but after a little experience I could save ninety per cent. I stocked my farm near Garden City with young ones as rapidly as I could gather them. At the close of 1884 I had raised only four, the next year seven and the next year thirty-ty-two, and so on until I had a herd of nerly one hundred."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

The South Ought to Spin All Her Cotton.

A prominent Philadelphia cotton spinner recently visited Albany, Ga., for the purpose of looking into the advantages offered by that section for such industries. He said to an interviewer:

"There is no use in disguising the fact that the South is the place for cotton manufacturing. You can save in every way and on every side. To start with, all building material is cheaper—lumber, brick, etc. Then labor is far less expensive. We would need a few skilled operatives at first at least, then the home people could be quickly taught. They would make splendid workers, and in addition to costing less than at the North, it would be a great help to the worthy poor, where living appears so much cheaper than with us. They learn very rapidly and young people quickly become very skillful. The great saving here is made in freights. A still greater saving in this respect could be made if a public ginnery was added to the industry and cotton brought in natural state. All expenses for packing, bagging, etc., could thus be dispensed with. Twills and satines would doubtless be remuneratively made here. Prints and more expensive goods would hardly pay as yet, owing to the vast capital employed in this class of manufacture at Fall River and similar large centres. There is a great competition in prints, and, of course, the handsomest designs always sell, while these factories, which happen not to have goods which strike the popular fancy, go to the wall. The best paying industry here would be the manufacture of yarns. I would guarantee that all the yarns manufactured here of certain numbers could be sold on arrival in the city of Philadelphia. The South ought to spin all her cotton into yarn and ship it in that form not only to the North, but to England and other foreign ports."

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at T. F. Kluttz & Co.'s drug store.

Back Salary Grab.

N. Y. Sun.

It is now pretty certain that Congress will have to foot the bill for whatever fun Mr. Silcott may have had out of the seventy thousand and odd dollars which he took out of the safe of the Sergeant-at-Arms. On the one hand Congress is coming to the conclusion that Mr. Leedom, whose cashier Silcott was, acted as disbursing agent for the Government in the payment of Congressmen's salaries, and all those salaries which have not been paid, though the money was drawn out the Treasury for that purpose, can be collected from the Government. Of course it is not difficult for Congress to interpret the law in this way, and the two hundred and fifteen Congressmen who are the prospective losers may be expected to vote a liberal appropriation for their own reimbursement, and to put the political screws upon friends at the other end of the Capital to induse them to join hands in this back-pay grab. At the same time it is clear that Mr. Leedom's bond is not worth the paper on which it is written. Ex-Congressman Paige, now of New York, has engaged Lawyer Davidge to look up his liability as a signer of Leedom's bond, and the lawyer has found that, according to the express terms of the bond, the sureties are held for the faithful performance of Leedom's duties "during the Fiftieth Congress which died last March, and as the unpaid salaries have accumulated since that date, neither Leedom nor his bondsmen can be held. And so Uncle Sam will have to pay the fiddler.

"Tie Your Necktie, Sir?"

Some genius discovered that when men reach the treatre and remove their topcoats their neckties do not present that geometrical nicety of position that all well regulated neckties ought. Even if the wearer be conscious—which is seldom—that his tie is not as it should be, it is awkwark to pose before the mirror, if there be one, and get red in the face in a fruitless struggle to rearrange the biassed tie. The genius aforesaid has got on to all this, Being a genius, to capture an idea was to act upon it.

He sought and obtained a position as usher in one of the theatres. Then he began business. The first man whose necktie looked as if it were in search of his occipital bone, and who looked healthy enough not to be startled by the strangeness of the request, was approached.

"Tie your necktie, sir?"

"What?"

"Tie your necktie, sir? It has become disarranged."

"Has it? Well, go ahead."

The tie was neatly adjusted, a quarter dropped in the hand of the tyer, and this began what is now quite a remunerative addition to the theatre usher's duties.

Of course the genius had imitators. All geniuses have.

You can have your necktie perpendicularly adjusted now not only at the theatres but at balls and large receptions. The pay is optional, and runs from a nickel to a dollar, according to the generosity of the customer or the size of his wad.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

It was Haunted by Squirrels Only.

A big farm house near Belleville, N. J., had long stood tenantless and bore the reputation of being haunted. At last a young farmer and his wife moved in at a merely nominal rental. An unearthly clattering on the stairs frightened the couple half out of their wits the first night, and the wife tried to persuade her consort to get up and investigate. For an hour he argued desperately with her on the advisability of lying still. She declared despairingly, that if he wouldn't investigate she must die or get up herself. Finally they effected a compromise by creeping cautiously out of the chamber door. The first glance solved the mystery. Big gray squirrels litteraly swarmed upon all the landings and every one of them had a big nut of some kind between his paws. The main supply of nuts was stored in an unused garret, where some forgotten tenant had placed them long ago. The squirrels arranged themselves in gangs on each landing, and those at the top of the house carried the nuts, one by one, out of the garret, and sent them rolling down the stairs to the next landing, where they were received by the gang waiting for them, and pushed down another flight. In this way they reached an old cellar, which was evidently the squirrels storeroom, for it was well stocked with nuts. They were transferring the supply from attic to basement.

Be Careful of Your Signature.

A gentleman of wealth, while practicing penmanship one day wrote his name on a blank slip of paper and allowed it to lie on his desk. It attracted the attention of a neighbor, who, for a joke, filled the space above the signature in the form of a promissary note, and a few days afterwards the joking neighbor presented the paper, with an offer to allow a considerable discount if the apparent drawer would cash it at the time. The gentleman perceived the joke, and the holder of the document, placing it in his pocket, departed, and nothing more was said about it. Subsequently the holder died, and his executors finding the note and having no knowledge of the joke attached to it, brought suit and received the sum for which it was drawn.—*Youth's Companion.*

Georgia has turned out a couple of electric girls and now some one has discovered an electric mule. We never saw a mule that didn't carry a fully equipped battery around with him.—*Wil. Star.*

A BOY'S TIME-TABLE.

The Pleasant and Unpleasant Things in Little Freddy's Life.

My little nephew ran across a paragraph, somewhere, which said that any body could save at least two hours of wasted time a day by running on a time-table.

Freddy brought the clipping to me, and asked what it meant. I told him that I supposed that it meant that a person could save two hours a day by having all his work or amusement planned and arranged beforehand—such and such a thing to be done at such a time, and another thing following directly after, and so on.

Freddy seemed so much interested that I advised him to make out a time table for himself, and try running on it for a few days. He said he guessed he would because two extra hours a day would be a great help to him in learning to strike out the fellows, and possibly would secure him the coveted position of pitcher in the school nine. The next day Freddy submitted the following to me:

FREDDY'S TIME-TABLE.

A. M.

645 to 7 Gettin up.
7 to 730 Bath and gettin reddy fer brekfus.
730 to 8 Brekfus.
8 to 820 Prairs.
820 to 830 Hard study.
830 Start fer skool.
9 Get there (a feller must have sum fun in life).
9 to 1030 Study and resite.
1030 to 1045 Roses (out to be longer).
1045 to 12 Study and resite.

P. M.

12 to 1215 Goin fer lunch.
1215 to 1230 Eatin it.
1230 to 1 Sloos of things. Playin ball mosly.
1 to 3 Skool agon. Tuffest part of the day.
3 Skool over. Fun begins.
3 to 6 Bace ball. Bisicle ridin. Goin to walk (sumtimes with a gurl). Slidin and skatin in winter. Flyin kite. Bothrin the dog. Ponuts. Goin to ride with pa. Shoppin with ma (wen I dont kno it befourhand). Kandy. In bad wether readin. Sloos of other things.
9 to 7 Dinner (grate time fer me.)
7 to 730 Nothin much. Dont feel like it.
730 to 8 Pa gets dun with paper an reads sunthin alowd.
8 Sez I must begin to study.
8 to 815 Kickin aginst it.
815 to 915 Study.
915 Gwup to bed.
915 to 935 Windin waterbury watch.
935 to 945 Undressin and gettin into bed.
945 till mornin. Grate big time with dreems, but a feller cant stop to injoy thing much. Wonder wy dreems cant hang on more like reel things?

P. S. Ware do thos too extry ours cum in?—*Paul Pastnor, in Puck.*

LAKES THAT DISAPPEAR.

But the Settler Is Warned That They May Appear Again.

Southeastern Oregon is almost a terra incognita yet, except to cattlemen, swamp land-grabbers and people of that ilk. In the numerous law-suits between swamp land men and settlers who have taken up claims on the alleged swamp lands, there have been many instances of persons swearing in direct opposition to others in regard to the character of land which would lead unbiased persons to suppose that flat perjury had been committed.

There may have been no idea or intention on the part of any of the witnesses to testify falsely in these cases, as the following will show:

Warner Lake, in Southeastern Oregon, is a shallow body of water covering a large amount of land. It is divided by low ridges of land into three or four divisions. Last year a gentleman cruising through that country found one of these division to be a lake eight miles long and four miles wide, and from four to five feet deep. This summer the same gentleman visited that section and found this lake totally dry and drove his team across it without trouble. He is now prepared to swear that the site of the lake is suitable for cultivation, whereas last year he would have sworn with a clear conscience that there was a lake there.

Last year Mr. Neil had a contract to make a survey of the meander line of Warner Lake, which he did, and this year Mr. Martin, a Government inspector of surveys, visited Warner Lake to inspect the surveying done by Mr. Neil. He found the work all right, but it did not conform to the water line in that part of the lake above mentioned.

Responsible parties who were at the lake when Mr. Neil made his meander, confirmed its truthfulness as to the water line when it was made, and Mr. Martin became convinced by their testimony that a wonderful change had taken place.

The probable cause of the disappearance of this large body of water is the light fall of snow in that section for several years past, as all the lakes in that section are lower than ever before since the settlement of the country.

It will hardly be safe to settle on the bottom of a dried up lake or close to low-water mark, as in case of a long, hard winter, with a great fall of snow and late rains in the spring these lakes will likely expand themselves to their original size.

The fact that the lakes in that section are of this character is probably the cause of all the trouble and misunderstanding in regard to swamp lands.—*Portland Oregonian.*

—Prussian blue is got by fusing horses' hoofs and other refuse animal matter with impure potassium carbonate.

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stimulates the torpid liver, strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, and are unequaled as an

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Gradual Development of the Mind.

"Whatever theory we may hold as to the fuctions of the brain or mind, it is certain that the powers of the brain are only gradually developed, and if forced into premature exercise they are impaired by the effort." This is a maxim, indeed of great import, applying to the condition and culture of every faculty and function of body or mind, and singularly so to the memory, which forms in one sense the foundation of intellectual life. A regulated exercise, short of inducing fatigue, is improving to it, as, indeed, it is to all faculties and functions; but we are bound to refrain from hoading it by constant and laborious efforts in early life, and before the instrument is strengthened to its work, or it decays in our hands.

A Big Ship.

The British steamship *Bentala* is the largest cotton ship ever here, her net tonnage being 1,767—one hundred and sixty-five tons larger than the *Lochmore*, which carried as her cargo 8,000 bales of cotton. Captain Campbell, master of the *Bentala*, says his ship will take five bales to the ton, which would make her cargo 8,835. The Champion Compress people, however, think they will crowd 9,000 bales into her—*Wil. Star.*

A Blooming Season.

A peach tree on Mr. J. H. Boatwright's premises is in Bloom, under the influence of the warm and spring-like weather that has prevailed for the past week or ten days. The winter, altogether, has been remarkably mild, and flowers have not ceased to bloom in the gardens around town. Many of the rose bushes and other plants are sprouting and putting forth leaves, as in the spring-time.—*Wilmington Star.*

Greensboro's Iron Works.

North State.

Interest in the big iron works has reached fever heat, and our people anxious to know more about them. We are authorized to say that everything concerning them is progressing finely and that prospects for the early commencement of building are as good as could be. To perfect the organization, formulate all the plans, etc., for such a gigantic enterprise necessarily requires time.

Rice planters in the South are accustomed to burn their rice straw to get it out of the way. We understand says the Manufacturers' Record, that recent practical tests have demonstrated that this straw makes excellent paper material. One paper company has gone so far as to order some 3000 or 4000 tons of this straw to further experiment. Rice straw may yet prove to be a cotton seed in miniature. At any rate these experiments will be watched with interest.

A Woman's Discovery

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this country. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were underminded and death seemed imminent For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking the first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a free trial bottle at T. F. Kluttz & Co., drug store.

The Czar of Russia gets 3,000 pounds of gold every year from his Siberian mines, and the poor convicts that did it get the knout and the privilege of freezing and starving to death while doing it.—*Wil. Star.*

A revolution so much needed cannot be very far-off in the future.

Ladies Have Tried It.

A number of my lady customers have tried "Mothers Friend," and would not be without for many times its cost. They recommend it to all who are to become mothers. R. A. PAYNE, Druggist, Greenville, Ala. Write Bradfield Reg. Co., Atlanta, Ga., for particulars. By all druggists.

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Who have used CLARKE'S EXTRACT OF FLAX (Papillion) SKIN CURE award it the FIRST and HIGHEST place as a remedial agent in all cases of Skin Diseases. Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples unsightly blotches, humiliating eruptions, Boils, Carbuncles, Tetter, etc., all yield to this wonderful preparation at once. Price $1.00 for a large bottle at Jno. H. Enniss' drug store.

Clarke's Flax Soap is good for the Skin. Try it. Price 25 cents.

Henry M. Stanly has been invited to accept the freedom of London. If Henry M. Stanly was a Republican he would take it. The average Republican will take anything he can get.—*Wil. Star.*

A VALUABLE REMEDY.

A letter from S. P. Wardell, Boston, says: "I used CLARKE'S EXTRACT OF FLAX (Papillon) CATARRH CURE in June last for Hay Fever with great satisfaction, and find it the ONLY thing I have seen which would allay, without irritating, the inflammation of the nostrils and throat. Its soothing and healing properties were soothing and immediate." Large bottle $1.00. Clarke's Flax Soap is the latest and best. Try it. 25 cents. Ask for them at JNO. H. ENNISS' drug store.

"Confederate Veteran Magazine," a very handsomely gotten up pamphlet of 96 pages, has just been started at Atlanta, Ga. Price $2.

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References—First National Bank, of Chicago, capital $3,000,000; Continental National Bank, of Chicago, capital $2,000,000.

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Mar. 15, '88. 1y

A $20 A Day Man!

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is portrait of Mr. Garfield, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for **$20** a month; I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make **$20** a day." (Signed) W. H. GARFIELD.

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over **$27.**" W. J. Elmore, Bangor, Me., writes: "I take an order for your album almost every house I visit. My profit is often as much as **$20** for a single day's work." Others are doing quite as well; we have not space to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this grand business gets rapid profits. **Shall we start YOU in this business,** reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will **start** you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. **Read—On account of a forced manufacturer's sale $25,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2 each.** Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet Plush. Charmingly decorated insides. Handsomest album in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, everyone wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms **free,** to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done.

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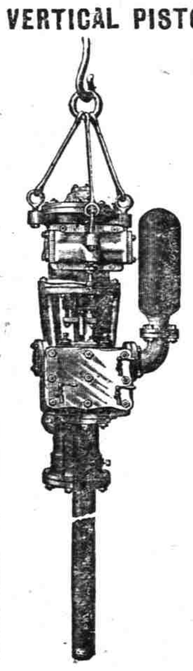

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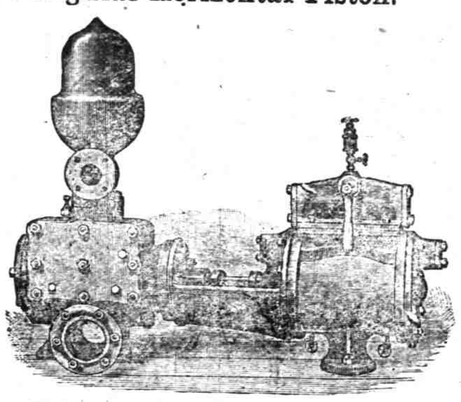

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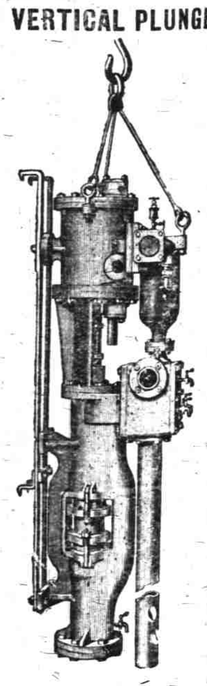

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